

House Blocks Impeachment Of Daugherty

Representative Keller, Independent Republican, Presents Charges Growing Out of Injunction Proceedings

Referred to Committee

Attorney General Says Personal Motive Is Behind Action and Is Not Disturbed

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—Impeachment charges against Attorney General Daugherty, growing out of his petition for an injunction in the cases of striking railway employees, were presented to the House to-day by Representative Keller, of Minnesota, an independent Republican. After a brief flurry they were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with members, Republicans and Democrats alike, predicting they never would be heard from again.

Seven specific charges were set forth in the Keller complaint, embracing alleged attempts to abridge the freedom of speech, the freedom of the press and the right of people peaceably to assemble. The Attorney General was accused of threatening citizens who had opposed his attempts to "over-ride the Constitution" he was charged with using the funds of his office "illegally and without warrant" for the prosecution of individuals and corporations "for certain lawful acts," with failure to prosecute violation of the law "after those violations have become public scandal." The concluding counts charged that the Attorney General had defied the ends of justice by recommending the release from prison of wealthy offenders against the Sherman anti-trust act, and with failure to prosecute persons legally indicted for crimes against the people.

Offers to Prove Charges

At the conclusion of the reading of his charges Mr. Keller offered, and the clerk read, the usual impeachment resolution for an investigation of the official conduct of the Attorney General, at the same time announcing that he was prepared to go before the committee "to produce evidence and witnesses in proof of my charges."

Then, quite unexpectedly, he moved that the House adopt his resolution. Representative Keller, of Wisconsin, the Republican leader, was on his feet, however, with a motion to refer the whole proceeding to the Judiciary Committee, and it was put through with but a few voices being lifted in opposition.

Some time in the future, according to the view expressed by leaders, the committee may report adversely on the resolution, or else it sleep for all time. The only expression from members on the floor was by Representative Blanton, Democrat, of Texas, who sought to have the reading stopped on a point of order that it was not privileged. Mr. Gilliam, swept the objection aside, and the House was quick to follow its leader in preventing a vote on the Keller motion for immediate action.

Abolish Railroad Labor Board

Abolition of the Railroad Labor Board and threatening to place of "a disintegrated tribunal" for settlement of railroad disputes was proposed in a bill introduced by Representative H. H. Clegg, of Kansas, Republican member of the committee which framed the transportation act creating the board.

CHICAGO, Sept. 11.—Attorney General Daugherty, when told of Representative Keller's move to impeach him, said Mr. Keller had a personal motive in his action. The Attorney General smiled when first told of the impeachment move, and later made a brief comment as follows:

"Mr. Keller has a grievance based on the fact that he could not control the Department of Justice. I am not disturbed."

Mr. Daugherty refused to amplify his statement.

50,000 U. S. Employees To Urge Wage Change

Reclassification of Civil Service Scale Before Convention; Will Go to Congress

The National Federation of Federal Employees, an organization composed of about 50,000 government workers throughout the country and the insular possessions, opened its sixth annual convention at the Hotel Astor yesterday.

Delegates from two hundred local units were welcomed by Health Commissioner Royal S. Copeland on behalf of Mayor Hylan. The convention will close on Thursday evening. The local unit will give a banquet at the Hotel Astor. Friday morning the annual election will take place.

Nine Die as Troops Fire On Silesian Mine Rioters

Workers Angered at Being Paid in Polish Marks; Police-Man One of Victims

LONDON, Sept. 11.—Eight miners and one policeman were killed and several persons injured in a riot at Bismarckshutte, Polish Upper Silesia, to-day, according to a dispatch to "The Times," from Berlin.

The trouble had its origin in objections by the miners at being paid in Polish marks. Hitherto they had received their wages in German currency. They overpowered the police and when soldiers with machine guns were brought to the scene the mob stoned them.

The soldiers thereupon were ordered to fire and numbers of persons fell. The mob then scattered. Military reinforcements arrived and order was restored. Work in the mines has ceased, however.

Plenty of Heat Assured If You Can Stand Smoke

Announcement that there is plenty of coke and bituminous coal in the city to keep apartment house dwellers warm if they don't mind a little smoke was made at last night's meeting of the United Real Estate Owners' Association at the Hotel Astor.

"Our investigation shows conclusively that while the anthracite supply available will not carry the city through the winter satisfactory substitutes for hard coal can be had in abundance," said Stewart Browne, president of the association.

Mr. Browne also reported that the city had passed an ordinance sponsored by his organization making tenants legally responsible for the cleanliness of their tenements.

32,000 Clerks Threaten Strike On Penna Line

(Continued from page one)

coal. The railroads have assured the government of their ability to transport the coal in time to prevent suffering and hardship this winter.

The possibility of government operation in the event of a railroad breakdown halting coal shipments is thought to have been responsible in some measure for the determination of the roads to give coal the right of way over everything except foods by placing embargoes on all other classes of freight originating beyond their lines.

In the case of the Erie the embargo has gone even beyond that. Fresh fruit and vegetables are also placed under the ban and only food for human consumption and grain for livestock will be accepted from Western connecting roads. Perishable road will be accepted, however, by the central systems concerned in the embargo order. Other freight classifications which will be accepted from connecting roads include all fuels, railroad materials, freight cars, and United States government officials, newspaper and fertilizer.

All of the railroads concerned will decline shipments routed beyond the eastern terminals of their lines. Coal is the one commodity which is excepted from this regulation. Even excepted consignments for transshipment to steamers in New York harbor will be refused by the Lehigh Valley unless the coal is to be used for cargo space already has been allotted him on some vessel.

Priority Freight Excepted

Priority freight also has been excepted from the New York Central's embargo in addition to freight originating on the Erie. Lines which are not privileged to carry freight under the embargo are the Erie, Delaware and Hudson, and the New York Central.

In special cases permits will be issued for the movement of freight carried by the New York Central embargoed. Mr. A. C. Terry, freight traffic manager at Chicago, and W. C. W. Ruff, general freight agent at New York, will have authority to issue such permits under a system of divisional control worked out by President H. H. Smith, of the New York Central, who is regional director of all Eastern railroads during the war. Officials of the New York Central believe the proposed system will protect the movement of regular business and will prevent its disturbance by the unloading of heavy diversions from other lines.

Between the clerks and the freight handlers on the Pennsylvania and the company comes after a two months' peace, which was effected when the men secured a partial victory in a ruling of the Railroad Labor Board. Spokesmen for the union said yesterday that the men are dissatisfied, due to the company's efforts to reduce the pay of 4 cents an hour and its refusal to pay the cost of each week in conformance with Labor Board regulations.

Walk-Out Averted Friday

On Friday, they said, a walk-out of the New York division was only averted by promising the rank and file that a strike vote would be taken if officials of the company refused to meet with the leaders of the union.

At that point we did not expect so general and concentrated a drive. In several instances they got away with it. They thought it was so easy of accomplishment that the workers would accept this new definition of their rights and again."

Here Mr. Gompers discussed the recent successful strikes of the printers for the forty-four hour week, the granite cutters' strike against wage reductions and the textile workers' and coal miners' strikes.

"I wonder whether injunctions are going to be issued by our courts, say, for instance, to prevent possible strikes which properly come under the jurisdiction of the courts themselves. You know that an injunction is issued by a court forbidding persons from doing the things they have a perfectly lawful right to do, and commanding them to do the things they have a perfectly lawful right not to do. For instance, the miners' strike against wage reductions and the textile workers' and coal miners' strikes."

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Gompers Sees Death Blow to The Open Shop

Miners' Victory and Daugherty's Injunction Bringing Labor More Closely Together, He Tells I. T. U.

Scores Judge Wilkerson

Refers to Him as Attorney General's Pet and Predicts Success of Shopmen

By Gilman Parker

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 11.—Organized labor's picture of the position in which it stands at the present time in the American body politic was presented here for the public to-day by the men who guide its destinies. Both Samuel Gompers, who delivered the opening address for the convention of the International Typographical Union, and his fellow members of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, who issued a formal manifesto to the public, drew up the general case for labor.

The secretary described the National Trades Union movement as having met the attacks of its enemies and come through them successfully, declared the industrial tide has been turned toward the cause of the united workers as the result of the coal miners' victory, and contended the Daugherty injunction in the railroad shopmen's strike has solidified the country's wage earners to a greater extent than ever, with the open shop further away.

It was announced in the executive council of the union that the strike in Buffalo will, on September 16, when Mr. Gompers will attend a meeting of the strikers, be made a medium for an aggressive campaign against the so-called company and open shop.

"The executive council found in the strike and settlement of the United Mine Workers," said the statement, "a turning of the tide that will brighten the hopes of the wage earners and inspire them to renewed and greater activities."

See Further Victories

"The strike and settlement have clearly demonstrated that, however great the forces may be that are arrayed against organized labor, the movement of the wage earners for a fairer treatment and a greater reward for services rendered cannot be suppressed."

Speaking in this tenor throughout his address in the typographical convention, which is meeting concurrently with the executive council in the Hotel Ambassador, Mr. Gompers declared his conviction that the open shop is a thing of the past.

Harding over the latter's course in dealing with the railroad shopmen's strike, whom he accused of "swinging the pendulum" when the shopmen after the victory of the miners, were promising to use it to their advantage.

"I believe the shopmen's strike is now more effective than it has been since it was inaugurated," he declared. "In my judgment, the industrial tide has changed. The men and women of toil will cling more closely and fervently to this hope for their protection and the promotion of their rights and interests."

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Woman Attacks Judge With Home-Made Billy

Appearing in police court at Passaic, N. J., to press a charge of assault against her husband, John, and Walter Hamich, Mrs. Mary Gayson, forty-five years old, drew a length of loaded rubber garden hose from beneath her skirt and swung viciously at Recorder Barbour. Her aim was poor and the weapon crashed on top of the Recorder's desk.

The woman was arrested and locked up for observation as to her sanity. The charge against her husband and Hamich was dismissed.

Shopmen Feel Big Stick

"The representatives of the men went back to their offices and after a consultation decided to accept the President's plan. The railroad executives, however, rejected the offer, and the President swung his big stick not upon the executives, but upon the railway shopmen who accepted his offer, and a club in the form of this injunction, decreed by his Attorney General Daugherty."

"Well, let me say this to you, that in my judgment the industrial tide has changed. The men and the women of toil will cling more closely and fervently to this hope for their protection and the promotion of their rights and interests."

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Mines Reopen, But Production Will Be Limited

Condition of Shafts and Absence of Full Quota of Labor Expected to Keep Output Down for Weeks

Trains Start for N. Y.

Many Miners Have Deserted Diggings; Hundreds Have Returned to Europe

Special Dispatch to The Tribune

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., Sept. 11.—Anthracite mines, idle since the first day of April, were reopened to-day, but coal was not produced on an extensive scale. Two things are responsible—the shortage of skilled labor and the dangerous conditions of many mines.

Of the 155,000 mine workers in the three hard-coal fields only about 50 per cent were back at work. Many who did report were unable to work, and it will be late this week before a general resumption of mining can be undertaken. Production will not reach normal until the middle of October, according to conservative views. Some of the operators declare that peace-time production will not come for three months.

The car supply is adequate. Railroad men are putting their hands to meet all immediate demands and they are prepared to rush shipments to the points throughout the East that are now clamoring for coal.

The amount of coal being shipped to-night to New York and other Eastern points. From the upper to the lower

U. S. Granted Extension of Rail Injunction

(Continued from page one)

Wilkerson admitted a certificate from Postmaster General Hubert Work showing that 953 mail trains, operating over track aggregating 29,212 miles, have been withdrawn because of the strike and that delivery of the mails has been seriously hampered. Likewise, he admitted for the time being a report from the Director of Agriculture of California showing the falling off in fruit shipments during the month of July because of the railroad tie-up. The need of cars to move the fruit growers to the Interstate Commerce Commission setting forth their need for cars.

Attorney General Daugherty, who obtained the original order and is in an injunction to replace it, was surrounded by one of the heaviest batteries of legal talent the government has ever assembled in a Chicago court. Frank B. Rowland, who had to go up after every member. On the top floor Mrs. Katherine Donnelly, her son Arthur, and her daughters, Helen, Caroline and Katherine, were taken care of by the freemen and Corporal James Belfont, a marine stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, who was one of the two men who rushed in as soon as the smoke was seen, and started carrying out women.

On the first floor Mrs. Carrie Brady was saved by Louis Thiel, of 1133 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, the other volunteer.

Two ambulances were rushed to the scene and treated the tenants as they were brought to the street. Twenty-four families were asleep in the tenement when the fire broke out, and in several instances the women had to go up after every member. On the top floor Mrs. Katherine Donnelly, her son Arthur, and her daughters, Helen, Caroline and Katherine, were taken care of by the freemen and Corporal James Belfont, a marine stationed at the Brooklyn navy yard, who was one of the two men who rushed in as soon as the smoke was seen, and started carrying out women.

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30,000 Drug Addicts Menace Philadelphia

Judge Tells Grand Jury That 1,000 Illicit Dealers Must Be Rooted Out

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11.—Judge Harry S. McDevitt told the grand jury in an address in Quarter Sessions Court to-day that there are 30,000 drug addicts in Philadelphia and that they were supplied with narcotics at least 1,000 dealers and agents.